

The Tri-Weekly CITIZEN.

"Veritas" and the Specie Tax.

We insert to-day a communication from "Veritas" on the currency question, and as the writer professes to be ignorant of the question under discussion, we will, "The tax bill and its interpretation," we might pass it with the simple remark that we wish all fair argument to be based on both sides of this and every other question of interest to the people. But "Veritas" gives utterance to some political opinions either true or false, or entirely irrelevant to the old doctrine of State rights.

The political maxim, as announced by "Veritas," that "discriminative taxation depreciates or enhances the value of an article in proportion to the discrimination for or against it," is a doubtful truth, but in this case most inappropriately applied. *Veritas*, credit and honor are not such articles as the maxim should be applied to, and it is because our Secretary wishes to make such an application, we protest. A discriminatory tax in favor of home products, of land or labor, of manual or mental labor, which the public sentiment may require, are regarded by some (not by Mr. Memminger and other South Carolina politicians) as admissible, but all laws or construction of laws, making a discrimination in favor of tax in preference to virtue, in favor of dishonest in preference to credit, has ever been regarded by all right thinking men as bad economy and worse practice. Mr. Memminger and all his officials claimed that Confederate money was as good as gold, and better than any other securities we could hold. The people, in their patriotism, believed him, and took it in all their transactions, and now for him or any of his agents to certify and certify all that has been said in its behalf, and ruin those who have trusted him, is both bad political economy as well as most dishonorable practice. Thousands of men have sold their farms, horses, mules, cotton and every thing, for this currency, and it will become the officials, who have had the whole management of the affair, in order to collect a few paltry dollars more of taxes, to give official sanction to the dishonor of our credit.

Again—Mr. Memminger, and every State Rights politician in the Confederacy, have always contended, and even threatened dissolution if it failed, that no discriminatory taxes should ever be imposed upon any one State, people or party. How, then, can he or his friends discriminate in this or any other case? The balance of the argument of "Veritas" amounts to this: a dollar in gold is worth ten dollars in Confederate money. It is that the Secretary of the Treasury has made this same admission, we now so bitterly complain. A few short months since, the Secretary of the Treasury and the whole official strength of the government was used to convince every body that Confederate bonds and Confederate notes were as good as gold, and all honest and innocent holders of the same received them at that rate. The banks of the Confederacy, brokers and money dealers generally, liquidated their bills receivable in Confederate notes, and everything seemed to work well until Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury began to depreciate and repudiate the same. How dare the Secretary of the Treasury, or any of his agents, now say to the innocent holder of notes taken upon their solemn assurances, "I have failed in every promise I have made, and deceived in every instance where confidence has been bestowed. The money you hold is only worth ten dollars in a hundred, instead of par. We have fooled you out of half the specie you had—we want to worm and extort the balance." Is this the way for a high government official to act? Does this give confidence to the doubting or stability to the wavering as to our ultimate success? Does it not form an immense fulcrum by which the weak-kneed supporters and enemies of the Confederacy may seek to overturn the fabric?

Speculators and government thieves can afford to pay 10 per cent. tax upon what they hold, but honest men who, in their daily transactions, have taken a dollar in Confederate money for goods, labor or wares they have sold or furnished at specie prices, can never extol the government or its agents, who rich from them as taxes, by chicanery and deceit, all the interest as well as a portion of the principal, annually.

Again, we say, our complaint against Secretary Memminger and his agents, is, that by his instructions they are depreciating our currency in the opinion of our enemies, and not sustaining the promises they caused us and others to make months since. "Speak well of yourself, as nobody will speak well of you," is a maxim as applicable to the credit of a country as the character of an individual.

For The Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of October 31st, I notice an article on the Confederate tax, which contains some strictures upon Mr. Memminger, on account of his instructions to Collectors to rate gold and silver at ten for one of Confederate money.

Now, as I have never read the tax act, I can express no opinion as to whether this is the true intent of the law, or simply the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Memminger. But when you advance the opinion that this policy of the Secretary tends to depreciate Confederate currency, I beg leave to take issue with you.

It is a well known fact in political economic science that discriminative taxation depreciates or enhances the value of an article, in proportion to the extent of the discrimination for or against it.

The instructions of the Secretary amount simply to this: a dollar in gold is taxed ten cents, while a dollar in Confederate money is taxed only one cent. Now, if the two dollars

were of equal value, this would be a heavy discrimination in favor of Confederate money; but as the tax is levied according to the accepted value of the two currencies, it is precisely equal, and leaves them just as it found them, neither depreciated nor enhanced in value.

If the Secretary had assumed, (which you seem to think he should have done,) that a dollar of Confederate money is equal in value to a dollar in gold, he would have assumed what is notoriously untrue in fact; for every one knows that for all practical purposes one dollar in gold is worth ten dollars in Confederate notes, and can be readily sold for that amount. And if the Secretary had heeded his instructions to Collectors upon this assumption, the practical effect would have been a heavy discrimination in favor of gold, and, of course, against Confederate money. For, the man who should have ten thousand dollars of Confederate money, upon which would be due one hundred dollars taxes, would have only to invest it in one hundred dollars of gold and pay only ten dollars taxes. Hence would follow an increased demand for gold, the consequent enhancement of its value, and, of course, a corresponding depreciation of Confederate money.

The Secretary may have misconstrued the law, or transgressed his authority, but I think his policy in this matter is certainly the correct one, and ought to be the law, if it is not.

Yours, VERITAS.

DIED.

On Saturday, 7th inst., of Diphtheria, Lucy Gause, youngest daughter of the late Dr. W. A. and Mrs. M. A. Booth, in the 4th year of her age.

Not a few short weeks since, Lucy was the life and joy of the almost desolated home of her mother, enjoying rosy health—when she was selected by that fatal disease, Diphtheria, for its victim.

It seems afflictions never come single or far apart. This community had scarcely recovered from the shock occasioned by the announcement of the terrible and untimely fate of the gifted and noble-hearted father of dear Lucy, who was cut off from his family, in the prime of life and usefulness, by the hand of an assassin—when the household of the widowed mother is again filled with mourning. Little Lucy now sleeps beside the father she loved so well. Such a life! Her bright blue eyes sparkled with intelligence but a few minutes before her innocent soul was transplanted to a better world, when she exclaimed, in a paroxysm of pain, "Oh, Jesus, have mercy upon me." This seemed a strange remark in one so young, to any one who was not familiar with the dear little creature, and the development of her sprightly intellect. She evidently comprehended what she was saying, and was anticipating the event which followed soon after. The afflicted mother and family have the deep sympathy and condolence of this community, for this last great bereavement. Oh! how sad and empty must seem the room of her "dear grand ma," as she was wont to call her, when she looks upon the little relics of her inseparable little companion, whose sprightly conversation was a solace and a comfort to her declining years. That little voice is silent now. Her little troubles are all over. She is in the care of angels. Grieve not for her.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in this county, on the 2d of August, 1863, the Rev. THOMAS C. HARTON, of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the 70th year of his age.

He had been a Minister of the Gospel for fifty years, and was a peaceful and quiet citizen. His life was an exemplary one for christian virtues, and his death was triumphant. He was made a Royal Arch Mason, this year, in Yazoo county. Peacefully sleep, dear brother, in the dust, while that soul of thine still lives with the unfading verdure of the Acaacia. A FRIEND.

Our Tri-Weekly will be sent only to those who subscribe and pay in advance. Those who expect to avail themselves of a copy "lying around loose," will be apt to be disappointed.

A GOOD PRINTER is wanted at this office. If there is one in our army here who could get a detail, we would be glad to employ him.

CONFEDERATE LOAN IN ENGLAND.—The London Herald of Oct. 1, in speaking of the Confederate Loan in England, remarks thus:

"The Confederate loan was, on Sept. 30th, quoted rather firmer in the advanced hours of business, viz: 28½ to 26½ discount; very late it was even better than this price. A variety of small investments are being made, which are giving strength to the quotation, and now the loan may be considered as fully paid up, it is probable a further advance may take place."

The men who can stand up against the chained lightning whiskey and tangle-foot peach brandy now sold at out-of-the-way places in this section, are styled "iron-clads."

It is said that Gen. Thomas Rosecrans successor in the command of the army Cumberland, was General (then Captain) Bragg's First Lieutenant in Mexico.

The first indispensable preliminary to overcoming difficulties, is to look them full in the face.

Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the plantation known as "The McKimney place," 600 miles north-west of Canton, on the Moore's Bluff road. There are about three hundred acres cleared and one hundred wooded, with all the necessary improvements. For terms apply at the telegraph office, Canton. G. L. BRIDGES, 30-32.

Nov. 17, 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing or having the care of taxable property in the district of Madison, not residing out of the district, are notified that the lists are now open for inspection, and will remain open for 15 days after this notice.

Appeals may be taken at any time within the said 15 days to the Collector relative to estimates or erroneous valuation or enumeration by the Assessor. All appeals must be presented in writing, the particular matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested and the grounds or principles of inequality or error.

R. H. GOBLE, Collector for Madison District.

Nov. 17, 1863.—30-40

NOTICE.

HOOVER WAGGONER

BING established in the CITY OF MOBILE, for the purpose of conducting a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

solicits from his old friends all the custom they can throw in his line from Madison and adjoining counties, and will give everything entrusted to his care his personal attention. Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments in his address—having made arrangements here for capital sufficient to meet any demand on shipments of Cotton, Slaves, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Wool, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Liquors &c.

HOOVER WAGGONER, No. 11, North Water Street, at Geo. Griffin's, Nov. 17, 1863.—30-32a

Exchange Notice No. 7.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, September 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this Notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before Sept. 1st 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.
2. The Staffs of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin; and of Col. Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.
3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange. Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. Nov. 13, 1863. 37-6t.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Commissary General, approved by the Secretary of War, as Chief Commissary pro tem for the State of Mississippi and East Louisiana, I have appointed the Chief Commissaries and designated their respective District as follows:

- FIRST DISTRICT.
MAJ. JOHN S. MELLON, C. S. Office at Grenada.
Counties of Marshall, Desoto, Tunica, Pannola, Lafayette, Calhoun, Yallobusha, Tallahatchie, Coahoma, Bolivar, Sunflower, Carroll and Choctaw.
- SECOND DISTRICT.
MAJOR R. H. CUNY, C. S. Columbus.
Counties of Tishomingo, Tippah, Pontotoc, Itawamba, Monroe, Chickasaw, Lowndes and Octibbeha.
- THIRD DISTRICT.
MAJ. W. M. STRICKLAND, C. S. Canton.
Counties of Holmes, Washington, Issaquena, Yazoo, Madison, Leake, Warren, Hinds and Rankin.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
CAPT. JOHN T. SHAAFF, A. C. S., Meridian.
Counties of Neshoba, Winston, Attala, Kemper, Neshoba, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Jasper, Smith, Wayne, Jones, Perry, Green, Jackson, Harrison and Hancock.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
CAP. J. B. CHRISMAN, A. C. S., Monticello.
Claiborne, Copiah, Simpson, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Lawrence, Covington, Marion, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson counties, and of East Louisiana.

The District Commissaries above named will publish a list of their Sub-Commissaries and Agents so soon as they are appointed. Each District Commissary is furnished with the power of impressment, and will, when necessary, impress subsistence stores within his District bought for sale paying according to the rates fixed by the Schedule of the Impressment Commissioner. The orders in force indicate but one method by which Commissaries from other States, whether at depots or with the armies in the field, can obtain supplies from this State; and a strict adherence to them is indispensable to develop the resources of the State alike.

All district Commissaries in this State, therefore, their sub-commissaries and agents, are hereby directed to prohibit interference within their appropriate limits, and if shipment of purchases so made be attempted, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if necessary, impress the stores.

W. H. DAMERON, Major and Chief Commissary State of Mississippi. Meridian, Miss., Sept. 23d 37—1 m.

Many have been ruined by their friends; many have escaped ruin by the want of fortune. To obtain it, the great have become little, and the little have become great.

FRANKLIN SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON, MISS.

Always to be found at his office, 20 One Door North of the Pierce House, on stairs. Nov. 17, 1863. 38-17

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell twenty negroes, in families, for Confederate money, at private sale. Persons wishing to purchase will call and see me at Kirkwood, Madison county.

LEUCY A. McWILLIE, 37-40

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been sued in the Circuit Court of Madison county by Gen. Wm. Hopkins for wheat, corn, wool, salt and beef cattle, sold off his place in said county—in defiance of my character, and that truth may be elicited, I respectfully request all persons to whom I have sold any thing from said place, to report what I have sold, and the sum or sums which they paid or agreed to pay for the same, to John Handy, Esq., the Attorney of said Hopkins.

I make this publication, knowing that I have made a fair settlement with Gen. Hopkins' agent, and have, in fact, overpaid what was due. M. S. GILBERT, Canton, Nov. 7, 1863. 38-17

CITATION.

The State of Mississippi, Madison County. To Isaac A. Shelby, non-resident heir of Sarah Shelby, deceased:

YOU are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Probate Court of Madison county, Mississippi, at the next December term thereof, on Saturday, 18th day of said month, to show cause, if any you can, why the final settlement of Elbert Shelby, administrator of the estate of Sarah Shelby, deceased, should not be allowed.

Witness, the Hon. WILLIAM S. BAILEY, Judge of Probates of Madison county, this the Second Monday of Nov., A. D. 1863, and seal of said Court.

JNO. S. ROBINSON, Clerk. Nov. 14, 1863. 37-4t

RAW HIDES WANTED.

THE highest price paid for GOOD RAW HIDES. Apply to W. J. KENDALL, Canton, Nov. 7, 1863. 36-1f

Wanted to Hire, AT this Office, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer; also, an active negro boy, 14 or 15 years old. Oct. 31

FACTORY THREAD, SPOOL COTTON, 4-4 COTTON SHEETING, PINS, For sale by C. C. DELACROIX, Odd Fellows Building. Oct. 31.

Dr. W. M. TOWLER, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, CANTON, MISS. OFFICE—South side of the Public Square.

C. B. GALLOWAY, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Canton and surrounding country. Having an experience of seventeen years in the practice of his profession, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction. He can be found at his residence, the house formerly occupied by Col. Singleton, or at the drug store of Cassell & Baughn. Oct. 24, 1869. 34-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES, about half bottom, with a splendid two-story frame building. Out-houses, Gin, Press and stables all complete. Also, 120 bales of cotton, and 40 or 50 head of cattle and corn to supply the place. The above land is in Leake county, 13 miles South of Kosciusko on the Canton road, which I offer low for cash. L. B. STORY, Oct. 24, 1863. 2m *

Plantation for Sale.

I AM now offering my Eutaw place for sale. It contains 1250 acres of land, eight or nine hundred cleared and well bedged—the balance in timber. The plantation lies nine miles west of Canton and four miles from Beatie's Bluff, adjoining Mrs. Fulton's. The place is well improved, and will rank as a first class Madison county cotton farm. Apply to W. J. Taylor, Agent. JAMES BROWN, Oct. 17, 1863. 33-41*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John McDowell, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Madison county, Mississippi, at the October term, A. D. 1863, thereof; All persons indebted to said decedent are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

DAVID E. BURNS, Adm'r. Oct. 24, 1863. 34-6t

RANAWAY.

FROM the residence of Mrs. M. L. Johnson, on Friday, 11th Sept., five young negro women. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received, and any person arresting them will be amply rewarded. GEO. C. HARRIS, Livingston, Miss., Oct. 1, 1863. 31-1f